

The Commons

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HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

***His Passion for the Better Social Order.**

BY JANE ADDAMS.

In the few minutes at our disposal I should like to speak of the passion for a better social order, the hunger and thirst after social righteousness which Mr. Lloyd's life embodied beyond that, perhaps, of any of his fellow-citizens.

Progress is not automatic; the world grows better because people wish that it should and take the right steps to make it better. Progress depends upon modification and change; if things are ever to move forward some man must be willing to take the first steps and assume the risks. Such a man must have courage, but courage is by no means enough. That man may easily do a vast amount of harm who advocates social changes from mere blind enthusiasm for human betterment, who arouses men only to a smarting sense of wrong or who promotes reforms which

*Address delivered at the Memorial meeting in tribute to the life and public services of Henry Demarest Lloyd at the Auditorium, Chicago, November 29, 1903.



Henry Demarest Lloyd

are irrational and without relation to his time. To be of value in the delicate process of social adjustment and reconstruction, a man must have a knowledge of life as it is, of the good as well as of the

wrong; he must be a patient collector of facts, and furthermore he must possess a zeal for men which will inspire confidence and arouse to action.

I need not tell this audience that the man whose premature death we are here to mourn possessed these qualities in an unusual degree.

His search for the Accomplished Good was untiring. It took him again and again on journeys to England, to Australia, to Switzerland, where ever indeed he detected the beginning of an attempt to "equalize welfare," as he called it, wherever he caught tidings of a successful democracy. He brought back cheering reports of the "Labor Co-partnership" in England, through which the working

men own together farms, mills, factories and dairies, and run them for mutual profit; of the people's banks in Central Europe which are at

last bringing economic redemption to the hard-pressed peasants; of the old age pensions in Australia; of the country without strikes because compulsory arbitration is fairly enforced; of the national railroads in New Zealand, which carry the school children free and scatter the unemployed on the new lands.

His new book on "The Swiss Sovereign" is not yet completed, but we all recall his glowing accounts of Switzerland, "where they have been democrats for six hundred years and are the best democrats," where they can point to the educational results of the referendum, which makes the entire country a forum for the discussion of each new measure, so that the people not only agitate and elect, but also legislate; where the government pensions fatherless school children that they may not be crushed by premature labor. The accounts of these and many more successful social experiments are to be found in his later books. As other men collect coins or pictures, so Mr. Lloyd collected specimens of successful co-operation—of brotherhood put into practice.

He came at last to an unshaken belief that this round old world of ours is literally dotted over with groups of men and women who are steadily bringing in a more rational social order. To quote his own words:

"We need but to do everywhere what some one is doing somewhere." "We do but all need to do, what a few are doing." "We must learn to walk together in new ways." His friends admit that in these books there is an element of special pleading, but it is the special pleading of the idealist who insists that the people who dream are the only ones who accomplish, and who in proof thereof unrolls the charters of national and international associations of working men, the open accounts of municipal tramways, the records of co-operative societies, the cash balances in people's banks.

Mr. Lloyd possessed a large measure of human charm. He had many gifts of mind and bearing, but perhaps his chief accomplishment was his mastery of the difficult art of comradeship. Many times social charm serves merely to cover up the trivial, but Mr. Lloyd ever made his an instrument to create a new fascination for serious things. We can all recall his deep concern over the changed attitude which we, as a nation, are allowing ourselves to take toward the colored man; his foresight as to the grave consequences in permitting the rights of the humblest to be invaded; his warning that if in the press of our

affairs we do not win new liberties that we cannot keep our old liberties.

He was an accomplished Italian scholar, possessing a large Italian library; he had not only a keen pleasure in Dante, but a vivid interest in the struggles of New Italy; he firmly believed that the United States has a chance to work out Mazzini's hopes for Italian working men, as they sturdily build our railroads and cross the American plains with the same energy with which they have previously built the Roman roads and pierced the Alps. He saw those fine realities in humble men which easily remain hidden to dull eyes.

I recall a conversation with Mr. Lloyd held last September during a Chicago strike, which had been marred by acts of violence and broken contracts. We spoke of the hard places into which the friends of labor unions are often brought when they sympathize with the ultimate objects of a strike, but must disapprove of nearly every step of the way taken to attain that object. Mr. Lloyd referred with regret to the disfavor with which most labor men look upon compulsory arbitration. He himself believed that as the State alone has the right to use force and has the duty of suppression toward any individual or combination of individuals who undertake to use it for themselves, so the State has the right to insist that the situation shall be submitted to an accredited court, that the State itself may only resort to force after the established machinery of government has failed. He spoke of the dangers inherent in vast combinations of labor as well as in the huge combinations of capital; that the salvation of both lay in absolute publicity. As he had years before made public the hidden methods of a pioneer "Trust" because he early realized the dangers which have since become obvious to many people, so he foresaw dangers to labor organizations if they substitute methods of shrewdness and of secret agreement for the open moral appeal. Labor unions are powerless unless backed by public opinion, he said; they can only win public confidence by taking the public into their counsels and by doing nothing of which the public may not know.

It is so easy to be dazzled by the combined power of capital, to be bullied by the voting strength of labor. We forget that capital cannot enter the moral realm, and may always be successfully routed by moral energy; that the labor vote will never be "solid" save as it rallies to those political measures which promise larger opportunities for the mass of the peo-

ple; that the moral appeal is the only universal appeal.

Many people in this room can recall Mr. Lloyd's description of the anthracite coal strike, his look of mingled solicitude and indignation as he displayed the photograph of the little bunker boy who held in his pigmy hand his account sheet, showing that at the end of his week's work he owed his landlord-employer more than he did at the beginning. Mr. Lloyd insisted that the simple human element was the marvel of the Pennsylvania situation, sheer pity continually breaking through and speaking over the heads of the business interests. We recall his generous speculation as to what the result would have been if there had been absolutely no violence, no shadow of law-breaking during those long months; if the struggle could have stood out as a single effort to attain a higher standard of life for every miner's family, untainted by any touch of hatred toward those who did not join in the effort. Mr. Lloyd believed that the wonderful self-control which the strikers in the main exerted, but prefigured the strength which labor will exhibit when it has at last learned the wisdom of using only the moral appeal and of giving up forever every form of brute force. "If a mixed body of men can do as well as that they can certainly do better." We can almost hear him say it now. His ardor recalled the saying of a wise man, "That the belief that a new degree of virtue is possible acts as a genuine creative force in human affairs."

Throughout his life Mr. Lloyd believed in and worked for the "organization of labor," but with his whole heart he longed for what he called "the religion of labor," whose mission it should be "to advance the kingdom of God into the unevangelized territory of trade, commerce and industry." He dared to hope that "out of the pain, poverty and want of the people there may at last be shaped a new loving cup for the old religion."

Let us be comforted as we view the life of this "helper and friend of mankind" that haply we may, in this moment of sorrow, "establish our wavering line."

"O strong soul, by what shore
Dost thou now tarry? * * *
Somewhere, surely, afar,
In the sounding labor-house vast
Of being, is practiced that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm!"

"The key-word of scientific democracy is not rights, but reciprocity."—HENRY D. LLOYD.

"How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod!" We never had greater need of him. But he has done a great work; a work that will endure. The new America will be different from what it would have been—better in much than it would have been—if he had not lived."—WASHINGTON GLADDEN, OF HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

"If people want to do right they will find leaders of righteousness. Democracy never came by the good will of the few."

"Democracy makes a people where there was only population."

"The progress of events has eyes the eye of man has not. So far are we along that to comprehend the destiny we are creating we need visions no longer; only vision. The morning stars once sang together. On the day the truth breaks upon man that these myriads of worlds are but one world, and that the lesser commonwealths of home, town, are members of a great commonwealth, all men will shout together for joy: Thy will is being done on earth."

"We are to become fathers, mothers, for the spirit of the father and mother is not in us while we can say of any child it is not ours, and leave it in the grime. We are to become men, women, for to all about reinforcing us we shall insure full growth and thus insure it to ourselves. We are to become gentlemen, ladies, for we will not accept from another any service we are not willing to return in kind. We are to become honest, giving when we get, and getting with the knowledge and consent of all."

"It is not a verbal accident that science is the substance of the word conscience. We must know the right before we can do the right. When it comes to know the facts the human heart can no more endure monopoly than American slavery or Roman empire. The first step to a remedy is that the people care. If they know they will care. To help them to know and care, to stimulate new hatred of evil, new love of the good, new sympathy for the victims of power, and by enlarging its science, to quicken the old into a new conscience, this compilation of fact has been made. Democracy is not a lie. There live in the body of the commonality the unexhausted virtue and the ever-refreshed strength which can rise equal to any problems of progress. In the hope of tapping some reserve of their powers of self-help this story is told to the people."

FOOD PRICES AND POVERTY IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

DISCUSSED BY EMINENT MEN BEFORE LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

The new Settlements Association of London and vicinity is rapidly winning prestige for the way in which it rallies the ablest men and commands the widest hearing for the discussion of public questions. Its autumnal session at Passmore Edwards House was a great success. Not only were many settlements represented in the audience, but its large hall was crowded by eager listeners to hear the discussion of "Food Prices in Relation to Poverty." Of course the bearing of the question upon the most critical political issue before the English people whetted the popular desire to hear and read the utterances of the three well known and eminent authorities on the subject. In stating the object of the meeting, Mr. Percy Alden, the honorary secretary of the association, explained that it was not a political gathering. Nevertheless the inevitable drift of all the speeches landed all the speakers into the discussion of the way Mr. Chamberlain's proposed preferential tariff tax on food would bear upon the wage earners' standard of living and upon the poverty of the casual workers and the unemployed. It illustrates also how inevitably the settlements' interest in and duty toward improving industrial conditions and relationships force them to take their stand on political issues, however non-partisan they are in so doing. For the first time in all their history many of them are obliged to depart from their non-committal inactivity in politics, and take what hand they can in the pending struggle. Some of them have long since led the way to this, but many more are sure to follow before this campaign on first principles ends. For, as Mr. Alden said, "the increase of a penny a day on the price of bread was more than the majority of family workingmen can bear, and extending the tax to meat would be intolerable." The churches, too, are facing in advance the dire distress at hand already, and registering their protest against any fiscal policy involving the "dear loaf."

To interpret and emphasize the identity between economic issues in politics and the very problem of existence with which all settlement and social workers have to do, the speeches on this occasion are quoted at length. They should re-impress upon all our resident workers the importance and public value of their persistent study of and continuous familiarity with the cost of living in relation to wages, to

be determined by accurate information regarding the family budgets of the neighborhood. The misinformation and misuse of partially true information on this subject, in the interests of employed or employees when at variance, or of contending political parties, will be the more readily checked, and truthful efforts to sense or solve the real situation correspondingly promoted, by every bit of demonstrably trustworthy knowledge on file or at command in any settlement.

LORD GOSCHEN'S FAR-FAMED ATTACK.

As the first utterance of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of England's most authoritative experts in finance, the address here summarized was widely published at once and became an issue between Mr. Chamberlain and his opponents in the pending campaign.

"What I should wish to be able to do is to analyze some of the economic facts connected with this question. I have always been an analyst of economic facts rather than an assimilator of any cut-and-dried doctrines of the past. I shall address myself to the subject so far as it touches the taxation of food. What is the situation broadly? We live in a little island of forty millions of inhabitants, dependent for nearly four-fifths of the supply of our food stuffs upon over-sea supplies. In that respect it seems to me that we differ from all the other countries which are continually mentioned as examples partly for us to follow—as examples of other fiscal methods. Germany depends only for one-third of her wheat supplies upon foreign countries, and France only 2 per cent. We require 280 pounds weight per head of wheat to feed our population from foreign sources; Germany requires about 85 per cent of wheat, though rye stands outside; and the case of Germany is not so easy to understand, therefore, as that of France. France imports only 2 per cent of the total wheat she consumes, against our 22 per cent; and in many years she imports much less than 2 per cent; in fact, it is almost a minimum quantity.

OVER-SEA SUPPLIES.

"We depend upon our over-sea supplies. If these supplies fail us, we know the situation in which this country would be, and therefore the more than any other country must see to it that the channels which bring us those supplies are kept open and free from obstruction, and are well dredged if there is any symptom that they are silting up, and that those supplies will not come to us. (Hear, hear.) There is a somewhat extraordinary fact—that is, that while we are not a corn-growing country, while

we depend upon the foreigner and upon our colonies for so large a proportion of our over-sea supplies, the price of wheat in this country is infinitely below the price of wheat in the other countries which I have mentioned. It is generally about 7s. a quarter less than the price in Germany, and from 8s. to 12s., and sometimes even as much as 13s., below the price of wheat in France. Why is that? Because they have protection and we have freedom. (Cheers.) So we, with our dependence upon over-sea supplies, are better off in that respect than other countries which grow their own corn; and there one may see how, in France, for instance, protection works, that with only 2 per cent required from foreign countries, there is a difference of from 8s. to 12s. in the price of wheat as compared with this country, which has no protection. That is the situation.

BRITISH WORKMEN GET THEIR FOOD CHEAP.

"The British workmen can be fed more cheaply than the French or the German workman. (Cheers.) But it is not only as regards bread. Sugar and many other groceries are all infinitely cheaper in this country than they are in France and in Germany; and a French authority has lately published a statement that he has made inquiries with reference to forty-six different articles of groceries, and that he has discovered and calculated that the English housewife is able to buy as much for 100s. in England as the French housewife is able to buy for 130s. in France. (Cheers.) We must be very careful before we assimilate, at all events as regards imports of food, our system to that of our continental neighbors. It is proposed now to put a tax upon bread. Two shillings is the present proposal. I accentuate the words 'present proposal.' (Laughter and cheers.) Further, it is proposed to put a tax upon meat, upon cheese and dairy produce of 5 per cent. How that will affect the budget of the workman has been calculated. (Cheers.)

"The closest calculation that I have seen comes out at a loss to the workman of not 16½ farthings, but 19 farthings, while the gain is 15 farthings, giving a difference of one penny a week upon that which the blue-books call the typical or normal laborer or urban worker's family. And so it comes in that way to a loss of one penny a week, after the remissions have been made. I want to ask you whether the remissions of taxation on sugar and tea is equivalent to a tax imposed on meat, and especially upon bread. (Cries of 'No, no.')

I hold that it is not. (Cheers.) One is more the staff of life than the other. (Hear, hear.)

Existence can be prolonged on bread; it cannot be prolonged upon tea and sugar. I should desire that the taxation upon tea should be reduced as far as it can be, because one knows the comfort which it is. There may be families on the verge of starvation. Therefore, it seems to me that such a tax of 2s., with the taxation imposed upon meat, dairy produce, cheese, butter and other things which you should wish to have is not compensated for by the taxation which is to be taken off. (Cheers.)

WAGES DO NOT RISE WITH FOOD PRICES.

"And do not run away with the idea that the greater cost of food is compensated for by higher wages. No; the wages of the workman in Germany, according to the blue-book, are 20 per cent lower than the wages in this country; and, therefore, in this fiscal paradise the German workman pays more for his food and gets much less for his wage. Before this country consents to accept a fiscal policy under which that has been developed, they will, I think, consider twice, and perhaps three times. (Cheers.) The burden will fall upon the consumer in one form or another. The new duty proposed of 2s. is more than the present freight on a quarter of corn from New York to Liverpool. From New York to Liverpool during the last two years the freight has been under 1s. a quarter, and in the year before it was about 2s. a quarter. Therefore the imposition of this tax is more than double the cost of bringing wheat from New York to Liverpool. Look the matter in the face and say whether these proposals of taxes on food products are likely to redound to the prosperity of the masses of this country." (Cheers.)

SIR JOHN GORST ON FAMILY BUDGETS.

Sir John Gorst said that the proposal which was now before the country was perfectly plain and intelligible. It was that the masses of the British people should consent to pay a higher price for their food for the purpose of establishing the imperial character of the empire. They must first ask whether the people were capable of bearing the burden which they were invited to undertake. He quoted at length from the evidence of the blue-books to show the average earnings and expenditure of different classes of laborers, urban and rural. He held that a very large proportion of these people had very little margin indeed for the food of themselves and their families, after rent, fuel, clothes and other necessities had been provided for. For instance, the average agricultural laborer received 18s. 6d. (\$4.44) per week, while those in Essex got only 11s. or

12s. per week (\$2.64 or \$2.88). The average cost of food for a man and wife with four children is 13s. 6d. per week, leaving a balance from the average wages of only 5s. (\$1.20) per week to cover the cost of rent, fuel, clothing and all the other necessities of life, to say nothing of any provision for accident, sickness, old age or death. He had often asked the wives of Essex farm laborers, "How do you manage to bring up your family on 11s. weekly?" The reply had invariably been, "God only knows."

Thirty shillings per week is the average wage received by the mass of urban workers in the building trades and railway service. More than half of the total wage, 15s. 6d., goes in the average family budget for bread and meat only.

CHILDREN SUFFER MOST FROM DEAR FOOD.

The Royal Commission on the need of physical drill to counteract the deterioration of children in Scotch schools investigated the health of 600 richer and poorer scholars in Edinburgh. It found 70 per cent diseased, 35 per cent seriously, and 30 per cent suffering from insufficient nutrition.

Of all taxes imposed on the people of this country, the taxes on food fell the lightest upon the rich, heavier on the workmen, and the heaviest of all on the poor. The persons who suffered most from a rise in the price of food were the children, upon whose health the future character of our country depended. (Hear, hear.) A full-grown man might starve for a week, a month, or longer, and yet recover when better conditions came. But with children the mischief could not be undone. If they starved a child in the early years of its life it was never such a citizen, it never could furnish the strength to the country, which it could have done if properly nourished. The question of the starvation of children and the general health of the population was a much more important question than this fiscal question. It transcended every other public question which was before the people of this country at this time. Those who lived amongst the people, and had some influence over the votes that they would give at elections, ought, irrespective of party, to urge upon the people that under no circumstances ought they to take upon their backs a burden which they were no more able than their fathers had been to bear. (Cheers.) Therefore he did not believe that it was fair and just to attempt to impose upon people of this kind any more sacrifice even for the preservation and welfare of the empire. (Hear.)

ROWNTREE ON THE POVERTY LINE.

Mr. C. Seebohm Rowntree, of the great cocoa works at York, whose scientific study of poverty in that typical provincial city is a companion to Charles Booth's great analysis of London's Life and Labor, brought the results of his investigation to bear upon the issue.

He said ten per cent of the families in York were found to be in such poverty that their total earnings would not be sufficient to maintain them in merely physical efficiency. Eighteen per cent were living in poverty caused by drink, gambling or thriftlessness, which, however, were in no small part due to the conditions under which the people live. The dietary by which the standard of "physical efficiency" was estimated is ten per cent lower in cost than the workhouse per capita allowance for the food of its inmates, and was verified by the experts on food requirements for prison labor.

While the servant-keeping class are often overfed, and the artisans adequately nourished, the household budgets of unskilled laborers proved 25 per cent of them to be less than sufficiently fed, 27 per cent to be on a lower dietary than the pauper inmates of the workhouses, and 30 per cent on lower fare than is allowed the prison convicts. Their growing children and child-bearing women suffered most. These, and many other facts which he most effectively massed from the arsenal of his investigation, were argued to be an overwhelming claim for the exemption of food from taxation.

G.T.

"The welfare of all is more than the welfare of the many, the few, or the one. * * * If all will sacrifice themselves none need be sacrificed, but if one may sacrifice another, all are sacrificed. That is the difference between self-interest and other-self interest."

"Though it is the human nature of the individual to seek monopoly, it is the human nature of the many to defeat it."

"Men of almost every race have united to form the politics and society of these United States. Why can they not unite to reform them? And as for the isolation of New Zealand, that is a fortunate incident for the weak, but the United States has a nobler kind of isolation in its might and wealth. It can stand alone for any cause it chooses to espouse."—HENRY D. LLOYD.

ASSOCIATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY
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The New York City Election.

Why fusion was so badly defeated in the recent election is not an absolutely unprofitable inquiry. For confession is good for the soul, and if anything is clear about the defeat it is the certainty that the blame cannot be placed upon the so-called enemies of good government, but rather upon those who are ordinarily classed as "the better element." If those who presumably would have voted for Low had all registered, and those who registered had all voted, the result would have been different. It is therefore quite idle to blame the "ignorant vote" for the result.

Fusion was defeated for several reasons. First, because of the usual lightness of the "uptown" vote; second, because of the opposition to the recent enforcement of the excise law ("Twas the can that done it," said a neighboring butcher); third, the feeling broadcast that the present administration did not properly represent or come from "the people;" fourth, the opposition of all those who felt restive and under restraint—a partly criminal element and partly only a free-and-easy element objecting to any kind of restriction; fifth, and most important, the real conviction that fusion is only Republicanism in disguise. In other words, New York is normally a Democratic city and a city that doesn't want to be so very good. In times of great moral stress it will revolt and turn evil out, but it isn't so keen on keeping good in. And as it has had so little knowledge or understanding of non-partisanship, it normally reverts to a Democratic administration.

And how can we expect it to be otherwise? The Citizens' Union's strength is also its weakness. It is strong because it declares for a standard of municipal business efficiency as against party issues which really have no bearing on city affairs. But at the same time, being composed as it is of both Republicans and Democrats, it is not a regular party with primaries and other party machinery, and it therefore lacks stability and that necessary daily intercourse and friendly relationship which lie at the basis of successful politics.

We can therefore only expect a Citizens' Union and fusion movement to succeed when a

great moral issue is raised. It will never succeed by going before the people on its record, no matter how able that record has been. The people of New York do not care yet about the decreased death rate, the additional number of parks, or the introduction of nurses into the public schools. But they will not stand a too evident police corruption or the moral degradation of young children or the complicity of the administration with a rise in the price of ice.

What, then, is the course for the lovers of good city government to follow?

First, get out the uptown indifferent vote; second, change the liquor law to meet the requirements of this big foreign city; third, eradicate the superstition that there is a "better element" except the really better element of honesty and faithful social service; fourth, develop, if possible, city parties with city issues. But how this is to be done is another question. Perhaps it is impracticable entirely. If so, there would seem to be no prospect of anything except a spasmodic putting out of office of the dominating political party. Even with this alternative one need not be too pessimistic. New York reaches in many ways a higher standard of municipal housekeeping with each reform administration, and these improvements do not go for nothing. They get to be fixed habits and a part of the popular expectation.

And it is also true that even the best and most disinterested of administrations makes some mistakes which are more easily seen under defeat than would be the case under continued power.

M. K. S.

A Day's Wage.

Love wore a suit of hoddin gray,
And toiled within the fields all day.

Love wielded pick and carried pack
And bent to heavy loads the back.

Though meagre fed and sorely lashed,
The only wage Love ever asked,

A child's wan face to kiss at night,
A woman's smile by candle light.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER,

Wanted Wherever Women are Employed.

1. Plenty of good light.
2. Plenty of fresh air.
3. Forewoman over women.
4. Chairs with backs.
5. Separate toilet rooms.
6. Lunch room.
7. Place to warm lunch.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.**STANDING COMMITTEE.**

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EDITED BY SARAH GRAHAM TOMKINS.

THE FALL MEETING OF THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.

The fall meeting of the College Settlements Association was held at Denison House, Boston, on Saturday, October 24. Twenty-nine members of the Electoral Board were present, representing most of the colleges on the board and the three settlements. The president, Miss Coman, presided, and the business of the entire day was marked by full and intelligent discussion, resulting in action significant for the future policy of the association.

The first motion to come before the meeting was for the amendment of the clause in Article V, Section 1, of the by-laws, which limits the number of members on the Electoral Board to forty-five. The growth of the association brings the present board up to this aggregate, and with the formation of other college chapters in prospect it seemed wise to propose that the limiting number, forty-five, be struck out from the clause, leaving the number of members to be guarded by the classification which follows in Article V. Action on this amendment will be taken at the annual meeting in May, 1904.

The secretary read the report of the Electoral Board, containing a somewhat detailed account of the work of the various undergraduate and

alumnæ chapters of the association. In each of the fourteen colleges represented on the board work has been going on during the past year which, in many cases, shows increasing results in interest and financial response. Wellesley College reported the largest subscription in its chapter history. The Bryn Mawr elector speaks of the growth in personal enthusiastic interest on the part of her members. Mount Holyoke has started a reading club where papers on social questions and the settlement movement will be read and discussed, and the elector expresses a hope that some future day may see a college settlement among the mill people in the town of Holyoke itself. Under the auspices of the chapters, addresses have been made on social and settlement work before many college audiences, and Miss Davies of the Philadelphia settlement has been particularly successful in arousing enthusiasm through the description of the Philadelphia work illustrated by a complete collection of lantern slides prepared from photographs taken by the residents.

Following the report of the treasurer, Miss Adeline Moffat of the Home Culture Club of Northampton, Mass., was elected to membership on the board. The Speakers Committee, of which the association president is chairman, reported plans for an active campaign during the coming year, and particularly this fall, when Miss Williams, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Simkhovitch, Miss Coman, Miss Lockwood and other C. S. A. workers will speak in numerous colleges.

The Committee on Increased Appropriations to Settlements, Mrs. Fitz Gerald, chairman, presented a full report, definite action on which was deferred until the May meeting of the board. For some years it has been felt by a number of members of the board that the appropriations to New York, Philadelphia and Boston are uneven in division, New York receiving by far the largest amount. The committee appointed last May to consider the matter now recommends a decrease in the New York appropriation and would endorse the policy of putting surplus money into educational work, thus throwing the support of the three settlements more and more on the local committees. In the discussion which followed, Miss Scudder urged the board to bear in mind its responsibility towards its existing settlements which now represent the association. She would oppose a policy which bound the board not to increase the Boston and Philadelphia appropriations at some future time.

It was pointed out by other members of the board that at this time, when settlements are rapidly multiplying and trained workers are in demand, a high standard of salaries should be set for work which demands high efficiency. The college electors were divided in opinion as to whether the work of a definite settlement house appeals more strongly to a college constituency than a work being done more along educational lines in the appropriation to fellowships and scholarships.

The Committee on the Extension of Fellowships, Mrs. Simkhovitch, chairman, presented to the association the following recommendation: "The appropriation of one-third of an annual fellowship of \$400 (or annual scholarship of \$300) to each college represented in the College Settlements Association; the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Alumnae Association of the colleges, or others interested in the carrying out of this plan, to make up the balance necessary for such fellowship or scholarship; and, further, this committee recommends to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae the appropriation of not more than \$1,000 to cover one-third of such fellowship in the seven colleges of the A. C. A. represented in the C. S. A." The committee also reported that from the \$200 appropriated for its use in May, 1903, it had voted to appropriate \$133 as one-third of a proposed fellowship to be offered to the Columbia Committee on Social Settlements, to be used for the establishment of a joint fellowship with Columbia for this ensuing year. This appropriation was made on the proviso that the award of the fellowship and the direction of the work of the fellow be left to a joint committee of the Columbia University Committee and the C. S. A. Fellowships Extension Committee. No report of action had been received from the Columbia University Committee at the time of the October meeting. The Wellesley alumnae at their meeting in June voted to raise their needed one-third of \$400. Smith has appointed from its alumnae a committee to investigate the matter and make definite recommendations. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae had not taken action on the recommendation, as its annual meeting takes place subsequent to the October meeting of the C. S. A.

(At its annual meeting, held later, the A. C. A. appointed a committee with power to decide on its contribution to the joint fellowships. The president of the C. S. A. is a member of this committee.)

Discussion on this report was opened by Miss

Goldmark's motion to approve the plan presented by the Fellowships Extension Committee and to empower that committee to continue its work. The chair pointed out that if the board endorsed this policy of the report, and if the colleges accept their part, it would amount to an appropriation from the association of about \$1,000—a question which touched very closely the association's financial policy. After a full expression of opinion from members of the board the motion was carried, and a subsequent vote authorized the Standing Committee of the association to act with power in the matter in case any action must be taken before the May meeting of the board.

The Committee on Western Extension, Miss Myrta L. Jones, chairman, reported unfavorably as to the present advisability of forming chapters of the C. S. A. in the western colleges or universities. Apart from the geographical objection—the tremendous distances which separate the colleges of the West—there is the fact that many of the universities and colleges are interested directly in some particular settlement, and that in the colleges and in the settlements themselves there is a strong feeling against federation or any complication of machinery. The board voted to accept this policy of not extending organization to the West at the present time.

The Committee on Educational Publication, Mrs. Thayer, chairman, reported the preparation of a pamphlet for use by electors, explaining the aims and methods of the College Settlements Association. The board voted that this committee should continue its work. Miss Scudder (a member of the committee) sketched a plan for keeping more settlement literature in circulation through the reprinting of vital articles, etc. Reference was made to the course of study for social workers to be conducted at Denison House this winter by Miss Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley College, and it was suggested that the valuable bibliography for this course prepared by Miss Balch might well be placed in more general circulation.

At this point the board adjourned, and was entertained at luncheon by the Boston Local Executive Committee.

At half past two the president called the meeting to order, and Miss Williams of the New York Settlement, Miss Dudley of Denison House, and Miss Davies of Philadelphia presented their headworkers' reports, which will appear in full in the annual report of the association this month. Miss Vida D. Scudder followed with an inspiring and memorable ad-

dress on the traditions and ideals of the settlement movement, which it is hoped she will prepare for early publication.

At five o'clock the board adjourned until the annual meeting in May, 1904.

SARAH GRAHAM TOMKINS, Secretary.

NOTICES.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, C. S. A. fellow, 1902-1903, will continue her investigation of employment bureaus for women as C. S. A. fellow for 1903-1904.

Miss Myrta L. Jones, 996 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected editor of the College Settlements Association columns in THE COMMONS.

Copies of the Bibliography of Settlements may be obtained on application to the secretary of the C. S. A., Miss S. G. Tomkins, 1904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The annual report of the College Settlements Association for 1903 will be issued on December 1. It contains an article on "The Settlement Fellowships" by Miss Katharine Coman.

Finances of British "Municipal Trading."

A comprehensive return of the financial workings of the "public utilities" undertakings in British towns and cities has just been given to the public through a Government board. It covers the four years ended March, 1902. The principal undertakings carried on by 299 corporations were:

Markets	228
Waterworks	193
Cemeteries	143
Baths	138
Electricity	102
Gas Works	97
Tramways	45
Harbors	43

Summarized, the return shows that the total capital provided by these towns and cities, with a gross population of 13,093,870, was £121,172,372 (\$589,675,348), of which £100,786,404 (\$490,476,035) was borrowed money. Originally, £117,032,923 (\$569,540,720) was borrowed, but £16,246,519 (\$79,063,684) has been repaid. The average annual income was £13,040,711 (\$63,462,620) and the annual working expenses £8,228,706 (\$40,045,098).

The benefits we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, to somebody.—EMERSON.

Dying.

The one remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light forever shines, Earth's shadows
flee;

Life, like a dome of many-colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity,
Until Death tramples it to fragments. Die,
If thou wouldst be with that which thou dost
seek.

—SHELLEY.

They never die who fall

In a great cause. The block may drink their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls.
But still their spirit walks abroad. The years
Elapse and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all and turn the world
At last to Progress.

—J. Howard Moore.

RICH MEN'S SONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Time was not so long ago when "Bud" Flanagan and "Buck" Jones of the grammar grades of the Chicago public schools took their social revenges upon Clyde Montmorencies and the Fauntleroy Astorites by looking over the high fences of the private schools and hooting at them.

To-day "Bud" and "Buck" have the privilege more than ever in the history of the Chicago schools of getting astride the necks of Clyde and Fauntleroy in their common playground and rubbing their tresses in the dirt—if they can. For it is beyond dispute that Clyde and Fauntleroy are growing harder than ever to down in a "wrestle" and that in the process of "mixing" the "Buds" and the Clydes are finding a common ground without having to wait for it, unprepared, until each shall have drifted so far from the other as to make world "mixing" almost impossible.

"It is something that simply had to come," said Superintendent Cooley of the Chicago schools. "Out of our material age the value of being able to 'mix' in the world has been growing upon parents. To mix has become a necessity to the man of the world, and the best time for him to learn the art is in the public schools. You cannot put a boy aside with a private tutor, or in the walls of a more or less isolated private school and not at the same time train him toward unfitness to take the world as he must find it when he goes into it.

"He has more to learn than books, but at the same time I think it has become evident that the boy in the public schools of Chicago may

learn more of books in the public schools than elsewhere. Somewhere between the growing excellence of the public schools and the associations which the man of the world counts as valuable to the boy, this growth of attendance of children of the rich in the public schools may be accounted for.

"Every day the feeling of the rich man to the school system which he must support must change in its favor. It is his school as much as it is the school of anybody else paying taxes. He has found it good for society at large and of his experience he is learning that it is good for him and for his. It is a movement and a tendency which must be applauded as the best for all concerned."

To show just how the schools of the United States that are free rank with the private schools of all classes, it may be shown that in 1900 the attendance in the schools of the country numbered 17,223,270, of which only 1,503,927 were in private schools. To show how this public school attendance has increased throughout the United States, \$197,281,603 was spent on these schools in 1900, an increase of more than \$60,000,000 in ten years in the cost of the institution.

Why should not the child of the rich man attempt to avail himself of the result of these colossal millions?

A member of the Board of Education of the Chicago schools suggests another reason for the increase of the patronage of the rich in the city schools.

"The private school has not always been above distrust on the part of the rich parent," he says. "When a father is sending his check regularly to a school whose sole support is in the form of checks there is a feeling that perhaps a disposition on the part of his boy to shirk may not be too sorely pressed home upon the lad as a bad thing. His humors may be regarded with too much leniency; his examination papers may be marked with a free hand.

"But in the Chicago public schools the same father is certain that there will be no favoring circumstances in the shortcomings of his boy. The same scale of merit will hold for the rich and the poor and in all respects there will be the application of the spirit of democracy. I believe with Daniel Webster, who said that if he had as many sons as Priam had he would send the whole fifty to the public schools."

There are a thousand men in Chicago to-day who are suffering disadvantages that came to them in the tutelage of the private school and at the hands of the private instructor. Just

as there are thinking men bred in the city who wish they might have had the advantages of the farm in their youth, so these men of private instruction are wishing for the advantages that might have come to them in the public schools.

Setting off this view of the public schools in the United States and in Chicago, a recent flurry in Putney, one of the large suburbs of London, may point to the radical difference in the educational views of the two countries. It chanced a short time ago that in one of these Putney schools the master discovered that his pupils were dropping out without cause. He could not understand, but the boys from the best families were going, and it was not until most of them were gone that he found the cause. That cause was in the person of a small boy who was the son of a tea merchant. Not by any manner of means could the boys of the select school tolerate the son of the man who furnished their fathers' houses with the morning beverage at table.

Vigorously and to the point the *Edinburg News* took up the case, pointing out the dog in the manger spirit which the British owner of the private school had assumed toward the proposed and necessary enlargement of the public school system in England. It says:

"The master of the private school no doubt is entitled to the British privilege of deciding for himself who shall and who shall not be admitted to his classes. His school is as much his castle as is his home, and his will is the supreme law of both.

"But in that case he cannot justly complain if those who have no right to his hospitality are otherwise provided for. Yet that is exactly what the masters of English private schools do. They are up in arms against an attempt to provide higher grade public schools in their vicinity. The consequence is that in a London suburban district, with a population of 22,000, a man bearing the brand of trade cannot get his son into any school suitable to his age and attainments. He is willing to pay whatever fees are charged. But that matters nothing. He is in trade; and the suburban stock broker who gets rich by swindling simple clients will not tolerate the contamination of his son by contact with the son of an honest tradesman. Putney has no public secondary school, because it would be an invasion of the rights of a few third-rate scholastic snobs, and the tradesman's son must go without his educational rights because the seedy curate cannot brook the idea that his son should be associated with the smell of the shop."

The Commons

A Monthly Record Devoted to Aspects of Life and Labor
from the Social Settlement Point of View.

GRAHAM TAYLOR, - - - Editor

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A Year

EDITORIAL.

This number of THE COMMONS has been delayed a few days in order to secure the tribute to our lamented friend Henry D. Lloyd and to allow the editor to resume the conduct of the paper after his six months' leave of absence abroad. The interest and co-operation of many settlements and social workers in England and Scotland were enlisted, and all our readers may expect to share with the residents of American settlements occasional contributions to the columns of THE COMMONS from social workers at the best English points of view.

To Mr. Raymond Robins the readers and editor of THE COMMONS are indebted for editing the last six numbers of this journal. He carries with him to the headworkship of the Northwestern University Settlement (Augusta and Noble streets), Chicago, the best wishes and hopes not only of his fellow residents at Chicago Commons but of all who know of his noteworthy achievement at the Municipal Lodging House of the city of Chicago and his new work as secretary of the City Homes Association.

The editorship of the College Settlements Association department in THE COMMONS falls to the capable hand of Miss Myrta L. Jones of Cleveland, Ohio, who has long been identified with settlement work in that city, as well as with this association of college women organized to promote and sustain their settlements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and to inspire and train the interest of undergraduates at women's colleges in social service and literature. Both the association and THE COMMONS have profited by Mrs. Caroline Williamson Montgomery's initiatory work in so successfully establishing this department, and also by the intermediary service of the present secretary of the association.

In addition to several occasional contributors to our columns from the social settlements and kindred lines of service in Great Britain, we are happy to announce as a regular correspondent from London, Mr. F. Herbert Stead, M. A., warden of Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth. Not only by his long and efficient labor in that densely populated industrial district, but also by his exceptionally wide contact with men and movements making for social betterment, he is very advantageously situated and especially qualified to render most helpful service to his fellow workers everywhere, particularly on this side of the sea. His authorship and contributions to the periodical press emphasize the importance of his acquisition to our regular staff of gratuitous workers. He begins his social survey for us in the January number.

The People's Tribute to Henry Demarest Lloyd.

It falls to the lot of very few men to receive such a tribute as was paid in Chicago to the memory of Henry Demarest Lloyd. It was the tribute of the people, though not quite the whole people, only one class—or, better, faction—was conspicuous by its silence and its absence. Nothing was seen or heard from the predatory few whose pecuniary interests involve private gain at public expense. But representatives of every other class in our great cosmopolitan community composed the vast audience of four thousand people who assembled in the Auditorium on the memorial Sunday afternoon. The diversity of the assembly was the more significant because of Mr. Lloyd's radically pronounced position upon deeply divisive issues. It was to have been expected that the great majority would be gathered from among the common people and the rank and file of organized labor. For they knew he had crossed the barricade of wealth and culture to their side of the struggle, and they met him on their own ground. Prominent, therefore, among the organizations under whose auspices the occasion was arranged was the Chicago Federation of Labor. From the bituminous coal fields of the west and the anthracite mines of the east came delegations of the miners with their rare leader, John Mitchell, as their spokesman, to pay their tribute of gratitude to the champion of their right to an American standard of life and labor. The Carpenters' Council were there because he had settled a strike for them. The Typographical Union claimed him to be of their craft by virtue of his thirteen years of editorial service on

the Chicago Tribune, and his still more protracted authorship of books. From labor union treasuries \$650 were contributed toward the expense of the meeting, poor miners' locals contributing liberally. Mr. Edwin D. Mead fittingly voiced the appreciation of Mr. Lloyd's literary fellow craftsmen in Boston and New York, where he was taken into the inner circles; in Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Literary Club, and in England, where Robert Louis Stevenson's opinion is shared by not a few: "He writes the most workman-like article of any man known to me in America, unless it should be Parkman. Not a touch in Lloyd of the amateur." The United Turner and Singing Societies made response not only for the German, but for many other foreign peoples, of whose labor and life Mr. Lloyd was a sympathetic student. The Henry George Association and the Municipal Ownership Convention stood forth, perhaps, most prominently of all, as those most committed to the economic ideals which inspired Mr. Lloyd's writings and to the cause of public ownership of municipal monopolies, in the fight for which at Chicago he laid down his life. The village council in which he organized his Winnetka neighbors for the practice of the referendum principle in their home suburb, was a center of a much larger group from the highest professional, business, literary and society circles of the city. A judge of the Chicago Bench presided, an attorney of the county bar was one of the speakers, and the mayors of the two principal Ohio cities—Cleveland and Toledo—were foremost in eulogy. Hull House and Chicago Commons also joined in issuing the call to which the people thus responded in token of Mr. Lloyd's far-sighted social vision and pre-eminent service of that better social order for which the settlements stand, to Mr. Lloyd's passion for which Miss Addams gave such true and fitting expression in the address which we are privileged to share with our readers.

The popular estimate upon his personal character was well expressed by the counsel who was associated with him in pleading the case of the miners before the President's arbitration commission:

"He was rich, but uncorrupted by wealth. He was an aristocrat, but unsullied by aristocracy. He was a scholar, but he still retained sentiments and feelings straight from human nature which bind man to his fellow-man. He was a man whom gold could not corrupt, and whom learning could not destroy; and these men are rare upon the face of earth."

In our judgment, which ripened through ten years of ever-increasing friendship and deepening admiration, Henry Demarest Lloyd, and no less truly the lady to his manor born, so personified a self-exacting devotion to the ethical ideal of Christianity and a truly racial social consciousness as to set a prophetic type of the America that is yet to be.

Arbitration vs. War.

Along with the reports of the distressful and disgraceful outrages in Macedonia, and the oft-repeated rumor of war in the Far East, appear two fair harbingers of the better day when men shall learn war no more; namely, the award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission and the treaty between England and France, to submit hereafter all disagreements of political and commercial significance to a tribunal of arbitration.

The Alaskan award, being on the whole in favor of the American contentions, has, indeed, aroused considerable ill-feeling among our neighbors over the border. To see 30,000 square miles of coveted coast land passed over to her rival is surely no slight matter, and the display of feeling may be easily understood. Nevertheless the permanent good secured by the decision in removing an ever-fruitful source of friction between the two peoples will be acknowledged also in time by the Christians. One may remark in passing that the use of many of our newspapers of such military and belligerent expressions as that the United States, possessing the two outer islands, can still "dominate" and "command" Port Simpson, is not calculated to alleviate the feeling of our neighbors.

The award brings to a close a long series of disputes with Great Britain concerning the limits of our northern boundary. Those disputes in some instances awakened intense feeling—particularly the one concerning the Oregon frontier—but were all settled by diplomacy or arbitration. The record constitutes a testimonial to the political good sense, national self-control and popular appreciation of the might of right and reason, such as the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-American may well be proud of. It is a notable fact of history that the two land-hungry peoples have settled all differences involving territorial integrity without resort to the sword. (The War of 1812 had other grounds.) The Alaskan award is the latest chapter in this commendable record. It is unlikely that hereafter disagreement will arise as to the limits of our northern frontier.

In its larger and more far-reaching significance, the award is a fresh testimony to the practical value of the principle that the appeal to reason and justice is more effective and much less costly than the appeal to force. It will increase the confidence of the men in the feasibility of arbitration, or, as in the present case, of adjudication. It will confirm old and awaken new faith that patriotism does not mean prejudice, that men can rise above the solicitation of time-serving interests, even when of national import, and view the facts and estimate the evidence according to the Eternal Law of Righteousness and the Rights of Humanity.

J. M.

Notes.

The special features of THE COMMONS for next month will be articles on "International Peace Movements," by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, on "Training for Social Service," reporting what is being attempted and projected at London, New York, Boston and Chicago, and "An Interview with a New York Truant Officer."

Mr. John Graham Brooks' reportorial accuracy and economic insight, which so remarkably characterized his volume on "Social Unrest" (Macmillan Company), make that faithfully truthful and fearlessly just volume a timely handbook of facts and experiences amidst the industrial strifes which are now so damaging to our progress and so dangerous to the public peace. It is attracting deservedly wide attention and use on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Riis' "Battle with the Slum" (The Macmillan Company), encouraging as is its good cheer from the scene of action in New York, reads like the report of a skirmish, contrasted with the general engagement into which the full force of British municipalities are entering for the demolition of the slum and the rebuilding of its area with municipal dwellings and other necessary provisions for decent family life. But the book is our best bugle-blast to rally our cities to prevent conditions with which England is in a life-and-death struggle.

The increasing reference value of *Charities*, the vital and able monthly of the New York Charity Organization Society, is emphasized by its issue for November 7, principally devoted to "The Juvenile Court, a Campaign for Childhood." The remarkably interesting and accu-

rate accounts of the child-saving service rendered by these courts and their probation officers in Baltimore, Denver, Chicago, New York and St. Louis, with touches of personal experiences of the official representatives contributing the articles, make this number of *Charities* invaluable to all at work for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

By one of those slips which are as annoying as apparently unavoidable, credit failed to be given in our last number to Messrs. MacLehose & Company, the Glasgow publishers, for permission to reprint from their volume on Ruskin and the Lake Country, Canon Rawnsley's story of the Keswick School of Industrial Arts. The courtesy extended us, both by the author and his publishers, was so graciously given that it makes the error all the more mortifying and our apologies most sincere.

English Free Church Scheme for Social Work.

The General Committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches has adopted a scheme of social work which includes the following points: 1. That one Sunday in the year be specially devoted throughout the country to social questions; the second Sunday in October is suggested. 2. The issue of literature upon Christian social topics. 3. That all prisoners be met on their discharge at the expiration of their sentences and brought into touch with the churches. 4. Individual churches to be encouraged to take greater interest in soldiers in garrison towns, apart from the work of the chaplains who are appointed and sanctioned by the government. 5. The organized visitation of workhouses by Christian workers, holding religious services, etc. 6. To arrange for the weekly gathering of crippled children on the lines laid down by the Crutch and Kindness League. 7. To take concerted and organized action for the suppression of impurity. 8. To encourage the churches to support, wherever possible, the Sunday School Union scheme of forming institutes for keeping in touch with young people after leaving Sunday school, of whom it is estimated that 90 per cent are lost to the churches.

In connection with the autumnal session of the Congregational Union at Bournemouth a meeting in the interests of settlements supported by churches of that fellowship was held. Representatives of Mansfield House and the

Woman's Settlement of Canningtown, Lancashire College Settlements, Manchester, and Robert Browning Hall, South London, presented the work on their fields, and Prof. Graham Taylor spoke on the general relation between the churches and the settlements.

The General Alliance of Workers with Boys.

The increasing emphasis placed on the "Child Study Department" in our public schools, the work of the church in its different organizations, the boys' department in the Y. M. C. A., state and private schools for boys, boys' clubs, settlement work with boys, and literature both for boys and about boys, indicates the growing interest in boys, as such, and also demonstrates the need of special work with and for boys.

To correlate all these existing agencies for studying and carrying on boys' work, to create, publish and distribute literature in the subject and for the mental benefit derived from a personal exchange of ideas and acquaintance-ship, "The General Alliance of Workers With Boys" was founded in 1895. The officers and directors of the "Alliance" are men and women actively engaged in boys' work. The president, William B. Forbush, author of "The Boy Problem" and editor of "How to Help Boys," the official organ of the "Alliance," is known to all students of boys.

The value of such an organization cannot be mistaken. It corresponds in its own sphere to "The National Conference of Charities and Corrections." The meetings are held annually, in the fall of the year. The subjects discussed are taken up both theoretically and practically. The subject of the meeting held last year in New York City was "The Working Boy." Two years ago in Boston "The Boy and the Home" was discussed. This fall in Chicago the subject was "Boys' Groups, Gangs, Clubs."

The success of the "Alliance" is assured. Its membership is scattered throughout the United States and in the several foreign countries. All persons interested in boys' work should co-operate with this organization, not only for the personal profit, but also for what they may add from their own experience to enlarge and strengthen the work of the Alliance.

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Eleven states were represented and sixteen different types of boys' work. Judge B. B. Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Col., showed what an important part the "gang" plays in juvenile crime. In speaking on "The Gang and Religion," Prof. George E. Coe, of

Northwestern University, said: "The feeling for men as such grows out of deepening and purifying the 'gang' impulse." In the discussion the "gang" was recognized to be a factor in society that must be faced and dealt with judiciously and sympathetically. Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, made a strong plea for the boy in the home. The great progress in the treatment of boys in correctional institutions was forcefully demonstrated by Mr. John J. Sloan, the wise-headed and large-hearted superintendent of Chicago's John Worthy School, connected with the House of Correction. This conference was thought to be the best which has yet been held.

The complete report of its proceedings is to be published in "How to Help Boys." (Single copies 25 cents; yearly subscriptions \$1. Membership in the alliance, including this subscription, \$2. Address Wm. B. Forbush, 14 Beacon street, Boston.)

SPECIAL NUMBERS OF ... THE COMMONS...

Reporting investigations on "Social Aspects of the Saloon," "Juvenile Delinquency and the Juvenile Court," "School Children's Earnings, Spendings, and Savings," "Boy Problem Number," Robert A. Woods on "Settlement Achievements," Hull House Labor Museum, illustrated, Chicago Settlements number, illustrated. Orders filled by mail for five cents a copy.

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The Month at Chicago Commons.

UPON THE WARDEN'S RETURN.

Last summer, for the first time in nine years' work at Chicago Commons, the warden was justified in dropping his gratuitous administrative and financial care long enough for much needed rest and recreation abroad. He is happy to report the neighborhood work never to have been better in hand or more promising than it is found to be upon his return. This is entirely due to the efficiency, economy and unflagging fidelity of the resident workers. Financially the work was barely tided over the six months of his absence. The effort kindly volunteered to relieve him from incessant solicitude for the support of the settlement was assumed by all too few men without public appeal. Funds are immediately needed to meet current accounts. Prompt renewals and early payments of subscriptions for the support of the work during the ensuing year are necessary to prevent deficit in the treasury and serious embarrassment to the warden while under the burden of accumulated work.

Our neighborhood Tabernacle church is fortunate in having such a well established event as the New England supper annually. It has long served as the reunion of the year for the many who have been attendants at the church. The fostering of old associations, both historical and personal, is invaluable in a community so diverse and changeable. More than usual interest and pleasure were attached to the event this year by the fact that it was the welcome-home of Prof. and Mrs. Graham Taylor after their six months' absence abroad. Speeches and singing accompanied the reception. More than three hundred guests gathered around the tables, thus contributing materially to the financial support of the church. The Tabernacle Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society and the Chicago Commons Woman's Club joined for the first time in making the occasion a greater success. The club improved the opportunity to make its annual gift in commemoration of the settlement's birthday, contributing fine table linen to the equipment of the house.

The concert of the Choral Club proved to be the best work of the organization thus far. With a spirited chorus of fifty voices and the help of excellent soloists, the cantata "The Fatherhood of God" was very creditably given. They start on their next work, "The Rose Maiden," by Cowen, with a larger chorus and an enthusiasm which is good to see. Several

of the members are taking private vocal work on another evening at the settlement. A junior mandolin club has been organized under Mrs. Gordon's direction. We have twenty more applicants for piano lessons than we can provide for. We greatly need additional help in the teaching force.

The 250 people who were present at the first Pleasant Sunday Afternoon of the season enjoyed the unusually good stereopticon pictures of the English lake country, presented with delightful description by Mrs. Jean Sherwood, one of the first and best friends of Chicago Commons. On the following Sunday the Chicago Commons Choral Club rendered selections from Schaeffer's "The Fatherhood of God." In the long list of musical privileges offered through us to our community none have been more enjoyable than the concert given by the Schubert Madrigal Club.

By the opening of the new Boys' Club Rooms in the store next to the settlement building on Grand avenue, it has been possible to offer in the settlement a meeting place five nights a week to an Italian Men's Club. About fifteen have joined. Their purpose is to be self-governing, and conduct the club as a social self-improvement, reading circle.

The principal and teachers of the neighboring Washington public school extended their friendly greetings to the Warden and Mrs. Taylor at an informal little reception in the school building. The average attendance at the night school held here has been over 900 so far this season, chiefly grown men of many nationalities.

The Illinois state factory inspector, Mr. E. T. Davies, admirably explained the new child labor law, how it was enacted, why it was needed, and how it is worked. Many questions and hearty approval indicated the interest awakened by this efficient officer.

The neighborly socials in our neighborhood parlor every Saturday evening are greatly appreciated by the larger or smaller groups of family folk, who enjoy the relief and recreation they afford. An evening of dialect stories was an especially happy one.

Under the leadership of Mr. A. P. Laughlin, one of the best high school manual trainers, our normal class is now engaged in wood working, having taken other instruction in basket weaving and clay modeling.

